THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 140. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853. PRICE, Drs. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT SINGAPORE.
In the Matter of JAMES HENRY ADAMS, *and* WILLIAM DREYER, *surviving partners of* H. G. WOLCOTT, *and lately carrying on business in Singapore as Merchants and Agents under the Style of* WOLCOTT AND COMPANY, *Insolvents.*

NOTICE is hereby given that upon reading the Petition of the above named Insolvents presented to the said Court *on the 30th day of November*, 1852:—It was on that day ordered by the said Court that the further hearing of the said Petition be *on Monday the Third day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Four*, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on the said last mentioned day the said Insolvents be then respectively discharged personally and that their after acquired property should also be discharged from all liability for debts, claims and demands of and against the said Insolvents at the time of filing their Petition for Relief.

H. C. CALDWELL, *Chief Clerk. Singapore.*

Chief Clerk's Office,
Singapore, 3rd January, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FRAZER SINCLAIR, and Mr. WALTER MILLER NORTON, are admitted Partners in our firm *here*, and at *Canton*.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from the *1st proximo*, be carried on under the firm of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

KHAN MAHAMED ALLADEENHBOY.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

LIVERPOOL, *31st July*, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants, in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *Bombay* in the East Indies under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., and in China under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE. The business of the *Liverpool*, *Bombay*, and *Shanghae* houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, DANIEL POTTER and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by or to the said respective houses will be paid and received.

ROBERT DIROM.
W. F. HUNTER.
T. F. GRAY.
W. W. DALE.
D. POTTER.
C. RYDER.

LIVERPOOL, *1st November*, 1852.

REFERRING to the above Notice we beg to add, Mr. W. W. DALE commences business, in *Canton*, on his own account, and will act for us and our *Bombay* and *Shanghae* houses at that Port.

DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

CANTON, *20th January*, 1853.

WITH reference to the Notices prefixed, I beg to intimate that the business hitherto carried on here in the name of DIROM, GRAY & Co., will be continued by myself under the style of W. W. DALE & Co.

W. W. DALE.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents for Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE-INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae*. Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that they have just received from London a very superior SODA-WATER MACHINE with all the latest improvements. Tank (lined with silver), New Improved Bottling Machine, &c., &c., the whole of which has been carefully selected for the express purpose. This is the first Machine of the kind ever exported since its inspection at the Great Exhibition. An abundance of Materials has also been provided to enable the subscriber to make not only SODA-WATER & LEMONADE but the followidg Beverages, viz., SELTZER-WATER, POTASS-WATER, MAGNESIA-WATER, and GINGER-BEER. The strictest attention will be given to have none but the purest water in the manufacture of the above Beverages.

The undersigned would also add that they have been at great expense in the importation of the above Soda-Water Machine, Materials, &c., and trust to receive a liberal patronage, and are confident that the SODA-WATER, &c., will be superior to any heretofore manufactured in this Country.

N.B.—As soon as the apparatus is in order for working due notice will be given.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer. Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*
JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Catsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ¼-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very choice selection of LIGHT FANCY CLOTH of the best quality and most suitable for the present season.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, March 24th, 1853.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

HOUSES.

TO LET.

THE Western half of the Premises known as the late *Hotel*, comprising 5 rooms with bath room on the second, and 2 rooms, with servants offices attached, on the basement story, the same having undergone complete repair.

Apply to the undersigned

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to Commanders of ships at *Shanghae* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced business in the above-line in a suitable and commodious locality facing the river; having had fourteen years constant practice at SAIL-MAKING, he is confident that he can give every satisfaction, both in good workmanship and moderate charges.

Shanghae, March 7th, 1853.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE at present residing in Hongkong, are desirous of obtaining employment at *Shanghae*, or either of the *Northern Ports*,—the one as Store-keeper (keeping books of the same) the other as House-keeper or attendant on a family. Unexceptionable references can be produced—address by letter X, Post Office, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1853.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tucker) Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER,
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
N.B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by its *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from *4s. 6d.* to *28s. 6d.* Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MÉDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals*, *Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen*, *Clergymen*, *Magistrates*, *Naval and Military Authorities*, &c., &c.; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, *Head Depôts*, 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London; (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.

Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.

January 26th, 1853.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853.

BIRTH.—At Woosung, on the 23rd instant, the wife of Captain J. Dunn, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 15th March, by the Rev. S. W. Steedman, Colonial Chaplain, the Rev. George Piearce, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, to Jane, Daughter of William Wannop, Nunnington, Yorkshire.

At the Cathedral Church, Victoria, Hongkong, on the 16th March, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. S. W. Steedman, Colonial Chaplain, William Seton Brown, of Shanghae, to Mary Elizabeth, Daughter of Edwin Heycock, of Bombay.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 24.	Manila,	Feb. 26.
Bombay,	Feb. 16.	Sydney,	Dec. 18.
Colombo,	Feb. 20.	New Zealand,	Dec. 12.
Madras,	Feb. 13.	Amoy,	Mar. 14.
Calcutta,	Feb. 27.	Hongkong,	Mar. 20.
Galle,	Feb. 24.	Ningpo,	Mar. 27.
Penang,	Mar. 2.	New York,	Jan. 9.
Singapore,	Mar. 6.	Boston,	Jan. 9.
Batavia,	Feb. 29.	San Francisco,	Jan. 25.

Errata.—*Admiral*, advises us that the opening quotation that puzzled us last week, was *Nilor in adversum* and not Triton in adversum as quoted: and further towards the end of the first paragraph, read *apology* for apologising.

The United States Steam Frigate *Susquehanna* with Colonel Marshall, the American Commissioner to China, arrived here on Sunday last, and has since been an object of no small interest to the community. She is the largest steam ship ever seen in these waters—she has been brought here in consequence of the success and near approach of the insurgents who are in arms against the existing Government of China—she brings a foreign representative who is understood to possess great energy and self-reliance, and is not likely to be a passive looker-on like Sir George Bonham—and last, and in the estimation of our fair readers, not least, she carries a band, which is as great a novelty, and quite as attractive, in Shanghae as a war-steamer of 2,600 tons.—Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the policy of taking the *Susquehanna* to Nanking, we may venture to say, on behalf of the foreign community, that, as regards the band, its harmonious effects would be more appreciated here than at Nanking, where even Bund gossip has not assigned it a part in the negotiations of the American Minister. As a diplomatist he has been taught that "walls have ears," and as Joshua the Son of Nun captivated those of Jericho with rams' horns, it may be a Yankee notion to try the soothing effects of the bassoon, the ophicleide, and the trombone, if not upon the walls of Nanking, upon the contending parties within and without.

Some who are understood to be pretty well informed on the subject, say that the ostensible, if not the principal, object of the Commissioner, is, if possible, to present his credentials to the Viceroy of the Two Kiang, as the authorized representative of the government, which could not be done at Canton, on account of the absence of the Imperial Commissioner Yeh; and should Colonel Marshall be equally unsuccessful in finding *Luh Kien-ying*, he will at any rate have an opportunity of satisfying himself as to many doubtful, but important, points regarding the insurgents and their prospects of success.

Unless however the Commissioner or his advisers have other either immediate or ulterior ends in view, the present proceeding seems a little premature. It is not to be supposed that he intends to side with either party; but if the City of Nanking still holds out, it will be difficult to persuade the insurgents investing it that, with credentials to the authority against whom they are arrayed, and with whom the Commissioner is seeking an interview, he will remain strictly neutral. The very approach of a foreign vessel of war will be construed into a confirmation of the boasting reports of the mandarins that at their summons such force was about to be brought against the insurgents; having taken care to manage it so that with the Imperial Government foreigners shall have no share of the credit of repelling them.

If, on the other hand, the City has been taken by the rebels, they are not unlikely to adopt such measures of aggression as the Commissioner might feel himself constrained to resist by force, before he could hold free intercourse with the leaders, so as to assure them of his neutrality, which, next to directly supporting them, would tell most strongly against the Government,—especially as such intercourse must be in writing; for we understand that, for some incomprehensible reason, the expedition is not furnished with any one who can communicate verbally with the people in the colloquial of this or any other province, except Canton. Besides Dr. Parker and his teacher, who we presume know nothing of the Nanking dialect, they will be assisted only by the comprador of a commercial house here, a native of Canton, who has been several years resident in Shanghae, but is seemingly a strange selection for a diplomatic mission, when there are many foreigners if not more competent, surely more worthy of confidence, than either the comprador or the teacher.

It is a very general opinion amongst nautical men, and participated in, we believe by the officers of the *Susquehanna*, that the chances are she will never get so far up the river as Nanking, the navigation being such as to expose a vessel of her size to the utmost peril. But should she successfully make the voyage up, she cannot come within sight of the city, which is at least five miles from the river. We wonder how the Commissioner proposes to accomplish that part of his journey, and if he expects that canal boats, or chairs with bearers, will be there as easily procurable as at the Ke-chang. The natives will most likely flee at his approach, and even if he could "restore confidence," the insurgents who invest or infest the surrounding country are not at all likely to find him, the means of conveyance to the Viceroy of a Government against whom they are arrayed, and whom they cannot acknowledge to be a rightful government at all. If they should send him and his credentials to Tien-teh, what then?

We learn from good authority, that on the 29th of March, a letter was sent from the Lieutenant-Governor of Keang-soo, through the Taou-tae of Shanghae, to each of the foreign consuls; in which he refers to a letter written about the beginning of the month, requesting that the man-of-war stationed at Shanghae might be sent up to Nanking, to assist in exterminating the rebels; to which, he says, the Taou-tae replied, that the ship of war posted here was deemed insufficient for arresting the progress of the enemy, but that towards the end of the month war-steamers and commissioners of various nations were expected to arrive at Shanghae. Since that time, the lieutenant-governor says, that the viceroy, finding none of the imperial troops coming to his assistance, had retired upon Nanking; where the rebels had stirred up a number of local banditti to attack the city, which is in the most imminent danger, so that official communications are stopped; at the same time, the grand army from the north not having arrived, the viceroy is reduced to a state of the most distressing anxiety. Thinking, therefore, that the English Commissioner and the war-steamers must by this time have arrived, the viceroy has addressed a letter to his Excellency requesting him to take all the ships of war brought with him, and fly with the utmost speed to Nanking, that he might assist in exterminating the rebels, and thus prevent the bitter calamities that would otherwise come upon the people. If the Commissioners from the American and other nations should have arrived at Shanghae, the governor cherishes the hope, that they will despatch their ships of war, steamers, or merchant vessels, in a combined fleet, to surround and exterminate the enemy, so that with one blow the insurrection may be quelled, and this stinking rabble be exterminated; thus tranquillizing the people's minds, promoting commercial intercourse, and removing all hindrances to the inter-communication of official despatches.

The above letter is without date, but it must have been written somewhere about the 14th of the Chinese moon (the 23rd March), at which time it is inferred, that Nanking was still partially in the possession of the imperialists.

Progress of the Insurgents.

The following statement has been handed to us, as coming through the medium of the persons employed about the military commandant, and connected with the conveyance of official despatches to and from Shanghae.

On the 11th February they entered 漢口 Han-k'how; on the 14th occurred the battle of 黃州 Hwang-chow; on the 16th they took 武昌 Woo-ch'hang; the 18th marked the fall of 九江 Kew-keang; on the 20th they arrived at 小孤山 Seaou-koo-san; and the next day they reached 東流 Tung-lew; 安慶 Gnan-k'hing fell on the 24th; 大通 Ta-t'hung (about 80 miles to the north-east of the latter place) was passed on the 25th; 蕪湖 Woo-hoo fell on the 3rd March; the 東西梁山 Tung-se-leang-san (two hills, one on each side the river, about ten miles from Woo-hoo) were reached on the 6th March; 太平 T'hae-ping was taken the next day; and on the 8th of March the insurgents arrived opposite Nan-king; which is said to have fallen on the 21st, though this latter report has been contradicted.

If the above be true, and there is little reason to doubt the general facts narrated, the insurgents must have made a most rapid progress, and the imperialists displayed a pusillanimity indicative of the approaching downfall of their dynasty.

His Excellency Sir George Bonham took his departure hence on Tuesday morning early in the *Hermes*, steamer, for Ningpo, in order, it is said, to give confidence to the foreign residents there. His Excellency is expected here again at the beginning of next week or earlier.

The *Salamander* arrived here on 23d instant, to take the place of the *Rattler*, which ran on a rock at the entrance of the harbour of Amoy, and was obliged to await an examination there before proceeding to this port.

We are now well protected with three war-steamers and the *Lily*;—so that we need not fear any descent of the insurgents in our neighbourhood, and, probably on this account, if they succeed in taking Nanking, they will be inclined to direct their course northward rather than risk any collision with foreigners. Trade is quite nominal, and many departures take place from Shanghae-heen, as a measure of precaution on the part of the Chinese.

We this week conclude the clever account of "Chih-kiang Politics" from the facile pen of our able contributor, Doctor D. J. Macgowan of Ningpo. He appears to have had access to information in that neighbourhood, previous to its reaching this quarter. The papers just concluded, had reached us some time prior to similar accounts being circulated in this region. It will be seen he speaks with much confidence of the probable issue of the civil war now raging. We are somewhat amused at the last paragraph alluding to the "seeking counsel at Washington." Why the Celestials should particularly select our brethren of the United States, unless it arises from the gradual fraternization of Chinese in California we are at a loss to imagine. That the Americans and British will equally share the advantages that will follow, when the course of events opens up the Middle Kingdom to the enterprise of Western Nations, we think more probable. Probably the short run from California or Panama by steam, will, hereafter, afford the United States some mercantile advantages for the trade in Silk Piece Goods, which has been previously alluded to in our columns; but, we imagine the general run of trade will possess nearly equal advantages, for all the Anglo-Saxon race;—and, we hope, both here and in Japan, should that *terra incognita* be opened to the civilized world, a liberal and ingenuous policy will be carried out by all nations for the general benefit, and no exclusive privileges be sought for or obtained by one nation to the disparagement of another.

On the Evening of Easter Monday, the "*Lily* Troupe" gave their long expected entertainment at our theatre. The house was full to overflowing long before the curtain rose, and many spectators had to stand throughout the evening. The excellent band of the U. S. war-str., *Susquehanna*, greatly augmented the pleasures of the evening. The performances were "*The Young Reefer*," and selections from "*Harlequin Golden Lily*."—Where all exerted themselves so admirably and enacted their parts so well, exhibiting much of the ease of practised comedians, we will not single out any for especial laudation. We will only say that Miss Lucy, was becomingly modest and sufficiently spirited,—Young Julian, the Reefer, in his glory,—Barney Fagan, the Quarter-master, a clever impersonation of Irish wit and gallantry,—Sir Marmaduke Western, and the two cousins, Simon Penny and Mr. Pestle especially, very cleverly sustained, and the subordinates not too prominent.

Some of the glees were very creditably performed.

During the Evening, the band of the *Susqueanna* gave "*God Save the Queen*," the "*Marseillaise*," and "*Hail Columbia*" with admirable effect,—the audience standing all the time in honor of the national anthems. They also gave many other pieces, which were greatly applauded.

In the second piece much fun and frolic was elicited by the performances of the "Clown and Pantaloon," the house being convulsed with laughter.

Altogether we have seldom seen a more successful hit, and we have no doubt the foreign community, will long retain a lively recollection of the admirable entertainment provided by the far-famed *Lily* Troupe.

His Excellency the Governor was not present. We noted a considerable number of naval officers, American, British, and French amongst the audience, and the front seats were occupied by a large proportion of the pride and beauty of Shanghae.

PROCLAMATION OF THE TAOU-TAE.

吳 Woo, provincial judge, and intendant of circuit for Soo-chow, Sung-keang, and Tae-chang, &c. &c., &c., respectfully complies with the imperial will, in issuing the following proclamation.

On the 3rd day, of the 2nd moon, of the 3rd year of Heen-fung, (March 12th), the members of the privy council received the following imperial decree:—

"It appears from the statement of 祥厚 Seang-how, and others, that the rebel fleet has advanced upon Nan-king and Chin-keang-foo, spreading themselves abroad opposite those cities; an order has therefore been issued, directing the grand army from every quarter to advance to their extirpation. As now the rebel fleet, with all the baggage on board, is on its way eastward, let the treasurers and judges of Keang-soo, with the inferior officers, use the utmost despatch in issuing a proclamation, commanding the gentry and people of that region to assemble for the purpose of military training; in addition to which let them be informed, that whosoever *is able* to seize the rebel boats, shall be rewarded with the possession of all the property and valuables on board, with the exception of the powder and military stores, which must revert to government: and if any will engage vessels to burn the rebel fleet, or seize and slaughter any of the long-haired chiefs, on a report of the same being sent in, they shall be especially rewarded; let this be done, with the view of inducing the people to exert themselves, and of causing the courage of the rebels to decline. Let this decree be sent forward at the rate of 600 le (200 miles) a-day, in order the more speedily to make it known. Respect this."

In obedience to the above decree, it is incumbent on me, the intendant, to issue this proclamation to all the scholars and people under my jurisdiction, enjoining on them universal compliance; let every one exert himself and adopt measures for exterminating these stinking rebels, in order to pacify the people's minds, and gratify the expectations of his Imperial Majesty. A special proclamation.

Heen-fung, 3rd year, 2nd moon, 10th day.

(March 29th, 1853.)

W. H. M.

PROCLAMATION BY THE INSURGENTS,

Posted up on the walls of Nanking;

IN POETRY.

This proclamation is for the purpose of pacifying you people,
And to prevent your fleeing to the east and running to the west,
It is simply because the hearths and altars of the great Ming dynasty
Have been usurped by the Manchows up to the present period:
But now WE intend to subvert the Tartar and restore the Chinese rule.
The covetous officers and rapacious mandarins shall not be spared.
We are about to practice virtue in obedience to the will of Heaven,
Do not you people therefore be agitated by alarming fears.
From the time that our great army has entered this region,
We have not disturbed or injured a single honest subject.
Moreover the graves of our ancestors are in your neighbourhood,
And we, as they did, intend to protect the upright and sincere.
You must however be particularly careful of the local banditti,
And do not shew your bravery by joining the ranks of our foes.
At Hwang-chow* and Han-yang there were many slaughtered,
Solely because the village braves mixed in the strife.
But if there were hundreds of myriads of opposing soldiers,
In a moment of time they would be scattered like dust and ashes.
As soon, however, as Keang-nan and Shan-tung are reduced to subjection,
You will then enjoy great peace and tranquillity.
These few words of caution are impressively inculcated,
Do not therefore on any account be alarmed or disobey.

W. H. M.

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* Hwang-chow is situated in Lat. 30° 26' 24" N., Long. 114° 48' 55" E., and is about 30 or 40 miles to the E.S.E. of Woo-ch'hang; at this place, as well as Han-yang, there seems to have been much fighting.

Anjer Shipping News.—January 22, *Beverley*, (Am.) Leukins, from Shanghae, Dec. 27, to New York; 23, *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, from Amoy, to Havana; 25, *Sassoon Family*, Dring, from Bombay, Dec. 21, to Woosung; 25, *Messenger*, (Am.) Smith, from Whampoa, Jany. 7, to New York; 27, *Wild Flower*, Hewitt, from Shanghae, Jany. 7, to Liverpool; 29, *Cassiterides*, Lakey, from Shanghae, Dec. 31, to London; 29, *Akbar*, Milne, from Hongkong, Jany. 13, to London; 29, *Novo Viajante*, (Port.) Passos, from Macao, to Havana; 29, *Julian de Unzueta*, (Sp.) Aurtemuche, from Amoy, to Havana. February 2, *Thomas Campbell*, Clark, from Hongkong, Jany. 19, to London; 2, *North Star*, Smith, from Whampoa, Jany. 19, to London; 2, *Sir Herbert Compton*, Brown, from Bombay, Jany. 1, to Woosung; 5, *Early Bird*, Park, from London, Sept. 29, to Hongkong; 5, *Mor*, Alston, from Bombay, Jany. 5, to Woosung; 5, *Naomi*, Cothay, from Shanghae, Jany. 12, to Falmouth; 7, *Bella Gallega*, (Sp.) Benavides, from Amoy, to Havana; 7, *Lion*, (Fr.) Bonnet, from Whampoa, Jany. 26, to Bordeaux; 7, *Rockliffe*, Cargey, from Whampoa, Jany. 21, to London; 8, *Surge*, Maurice, from Hongkong, Jany. 20, to Sydney; 9, *Hamilla Mitchell*, Hill, from Hongkong, Jany. 25, to London; 9, *Isabel Quintana*, (Peru.) Brown, from Cumsingmoon, Jany. 27, to Callao; 13, *Cathaya*, Winder, from Liverpool, Nov. 16, to Shanghae; 14, *Julia*, from Bombay, to China; 15, *Martha*, Fenwick, from Hongkong, Feby. 4, to Melbourne.—*Hongkong Register*, March 15.

Chinese Finance.—We mentioned a short time ago that it was proposed to raise the supplies by the sale of literary rank—the Government of China like the learned Pundits of Aberdeen hoping to get rich by degrees; but the matter seems to have been not at all to the taste of some of the literati of China; and one of the last *Peking Gazettes* contains a proposal by which the end will be obtained without degrading the literary character. It is proposed that each district shall be called on for a voluntary subscription, and in proportion to that subscription, a larger number of scholars will be admitted from that district to the highest literary grade at the examination. At present, after great weeding of the examined, only a very small number is chosen, and many are left out, who may not be inferior to the successful candidates. Each district according to its liberality will therefore have the means of obtaining more grades for its literary men than formerly, and at the same time there will be no prostitution of character by lessening the standard of examination. We imagine that this measure will, if carried out, be very effective as appealing to a most assailable point in the character of the Chinese—their literary vanity.—(*From our Overland Edition.*)—*Ibid.*

A handsome silver salver, suitably inscribed, has been presented to Captain Boyce, of the ship *Eagle*, by the owners, Messrs. Gibb, Bright & Co., in commemoration of his bringing the *Eagle* from Melbourne to London in the shortest time the voyage has ever been performed, namely, 76 days.—(*Home News.*)—*Ibid.*

Discoveries in China.—The return of M. Marechal, of Luneville, from Pekin after a sojourn of three years at the [illegible] of that city, has created a sensation in the scientific world. He is about to lay before the public a recital of his journey, which took but 15 days from St. Petersburg. He has collected a vast [illegible] of information respecting the state of the interior of China, and has discovered, amongst other evidences of the existence of Christianity in that country long previous to its adoption in Europe, a cross of granite, upon which is graven, in Chinese characters, an outline of the life and sufferings of our Saviour, with prophecies relating to the general [illegible] of mankind and the final destruction of the Globe. This cross bears evident marks of its genuine origin, and is supposed to belong to the second century after Christ. The inscription, which has been submitted to the inspection of a committee of savans, has caused the greatest [illegible], whilst some endeavour to prove it the work of the Jesuits, others are searching diligently for confirmation of the traveller's entire belief in its originality. M. Marechal has also brought the agate cup of Gengis-Khan which was used for sacrifice in the great temple. It is of the most marvellous beauty, both of design and execution, cut from the solid stone, measuring about thirty-seven inches in circumference, and carved with mysterious emblems of the course of the sun. The surface is highly polished, and of a brown gray colour, upon which the characters with which it is graven stand out distinctly. The cup is supposed to be unique, both in its substance and interest, and the museum of the Louvre has already bid a considerable sum for its possession. The handles, representing the sacred apes bending forward into the cup, are wonderfully beautiful in execution, and equal to anything of the kind produced in modern times.—(*Paris correspondence of the Atlas.*)—*Friend of China*, March 16.

Directing Letters.—The Correspondent of a Morning Paper suggests that, "If persons directing letters would first write the name of the town, then the number and street in the town, and lastly the name of individual, in fact, inverting the present form of direction, as for instance—Glocester, No. 23, High street, Mr. John Brown. In this form the most important part of the direction would be the most prominent, and not cramped into a corner at the bottom as is now so often is. As it becomes daily of greater importance that as little delay as possible should take place in the delivery of letters, any suggestions, which propose the means for more speedy delivery, certainly deserve our consideration." There is no doubt that this is the proper method for the purpose of the postman.—(*Record.*)—*Ibid.*

Admiral Pellew, who arrived at Galle by the [illegible] overland steamer, had at once proceeded on to Rangoon; although his advanced years and inexperience in modern tactics and improvements do not lead us to expect much from him, we doubt not he will see the necessity of adopting steps to bring this jungle warfare to an end. Some decisive movement must be made, not by small parties sent out like that under Captain Loch but by the main body of the force.

An embassy under Colonel Handscombe of the 40th Regt. had been sent to Ava for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace.

Captain Shadwell of the *Sphinx* had been appointed to the *Winchester*. The *Salamander* had sailed for England.*—*Straits Times*, March 8.

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* A slight mistake as she is now at Shanghae.—Ed.

The Servants Elysium.—It is astonishing to see how quickly females get married in Adelaide. When people obtain good servants, they are afraid to let them go to church or chapel, for fear of their getting engaged.—*Ibid.*

A Long Face.—A gentleman having a remarkably long visage, overheard a lad observe to another as he passed them, "That gentleman's face is longer than his life." Struck with the singularity of the observation he returned and required an explanation. "*Sir*," said the boy, "I read at school that a man's life is but a span, and I am sure your face is double that length."—*Ibid.*

CHINESE LANGUAGE & LITERATURE.
King's College, London.

Professor SUMMERS, late Tutor in St. Paul's College, Hongkong, will commence his course of INSTRUCTION in the CLASSICAL LANGUAGE and COLLOQUIAL DIALECT of CHINA, on Monday, January 23rd, 1853, at Three o'clock, &c. &c.

R. W. JELF, D.D.

King's College, London, Jany. 18th, 1853.

The friends of Mr. Summers in China and elsewhere, will be glad to see he has obtained the above appointment in London. We have copied it from the *Athenaeum of January 22nd.*

CHINA.

The Moribund and Nascent DYNASTIES & CHRISTIANITY.

(*From Dr. Macgowan's Note Book.*)

(*Concluded from No. 139.*)

The Mongol or Yuen dynasty was overturned by the bravery and indomitable energy of a private soldier whose family name was *Chu*; the founder of the Ming dynasty, and one of the noblest characters presented in the page of Chinese history. His descendants ruled the empire for 276 years, to the general satisfaction of the people; it was only wrested from them by the warlike hunters of the North, hence the Chinese attribute the fall of the family, not to vices, but to a series of misfortunes, and their recollections of the dynasty are therefore favorable.

Several attempts were made by princes of the fallen dynasty to recover the empire, though finally subdued, they were not extirpated, some of their number finding a place of concealment in the south-western part of the country. A descendant of one of these, now in his 19th year, is the nominal head of this formidable rebellion. Proclamations issued by the revolutionary party, or patriots, as they shall hereafter be termed, have been privately circulated in the Yamuns for some time, and as they will be new to the reader of these notes, a few shall be given, that they may be compar-

IN CHINA.—The return of M.
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OWAN'S *Note Book.*)

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ed with those of the existing government already made public. To begin with Tieh-teh:—

"I hold" says the prince, "that in exterminating tyrannical oppressors, and in tranquillizing the people, reliance should be placed on the popular will; and that he who can firmly establish the empire should become its prince. The abominable and thievish usurpation from which we suffer, has continued above two hundred years; exacting the produce of the land, and absorbing the fat of the people, for stowing into that unfathomable ditch. (Manchuria.) In sustaining from year to year the forty-eight banners, there is nothing left for ourselves. Moreover, the vices of their covetuous officers, and base underlings rise up like mountains; making light of the exhaustion and suffering of the people, they merely devise methods for fattening their vile carcasses, which encompass us like swarms of locusts. Verily, verily, they would consume the hills and empty the sea; their voracity, being like the gnawing of tigers, and the gulping of whales. There was everywhere crying and lamentation, for the want of some to accuse them before heaven, when I emerged from private life; and having with my own eyes witnessed these base proceedings, I strove to remove these sources of discontent, and to effect a reform in order to comply with the desires of the empire.

Now, having received the adorable commands of heaven, to expel these contemptible miscreants, I dare not sin by a tardy obedience to these behests. The majestic march of my righteous army, is designed to deliver the people as from a flood. I am thankful to have before me, the example of Ching-tang [founder of the Shong dynasty 1766 B.C.] to whom the empire reverted: consequently the empire's indignation is mine, and its hopes, are also my hopes. The people have already enabled me to expel the murderous traitors from the whole region of Hupeh, Hunan, and Sz-Chuen; these places, relying on the protection of heaven, have reverted to me, and are in the enjoyment of tranquillity. The other provinces of the Middle Land should with more readiness embrace the occasion of forwarding the expectations of the people.

I hereby order Field-marshal Sü Chang-pang, and commissioner Ching Wan-yuen to proceed speedily on the 8th instant, (November 19th, 1852), with all their forces against Chi-chau and Sú-chau (in Gan-whui on the Yang-tez) and adjacent cities. Let their prowess relevate the Han (Chinese) and humble the Banners, (Manchus,) whereby peace will be given to the empire. As for you who hold office under the detestible usurpers, you are to understand, that we are firmly resolved to protect the people, and that you must not presume to rely on your authority and oppose me. Ever since we buckled on our armor we have been scattering and killing all who resist; how then can you avoid being broken into splinters? My valorous generals and sagacious statesmen, are as formidable as thunder, and as abundant as rain; their streamers and banners darken the sun, frighten gods and demons, and by their awe-inspiring deportment, subdue all before them! With such merit and ability what obstacle may not be overcome! You, whether among the civilians, or the military, who are inclined to take advantage of this opportunity of complying with heaven, are assured, that the result of this undertaking is by no means uncertain, for the power of my troops is as great as the expansive heaven. China will revert to me as readily, as dust driven by a puff of wind. It behoves you therefore promptly to discard the Tsing dynasty, seize the spear, and come and acknowledge that of the Han; you will not only thereby secure the safety of you families, but retain your rank. If you stay moping in the dark, disregarding the signs of the times, blushing, shame, and remorse will be the consequence. Do not contemn my benevolent desires, nor say hereafter, that early intimation was not given. I wish to employ the services of the competent in accordance with the practice of the sages; those of you who wish to aid the native dynasty, should report yourselves to my prefects, stating your capabilities, which shall be recorded, for my reference, as officers are required. Let no one injure or offend such worthies as thus present themselves. Let the whole empire be apprised thereof; that my benevolent intentions may be known. Respect this, and yield a reverential compliance."

The cities referred to in the above, fell an easy prey to the patriots; and thus closed their third campaign. At the close of last year (February 7th 1853), Chú, had under his sway not less than seventy-five million of his countrymen, holding the seat of his government in the great city of Wu-chang-fu, the capital of Hupeh; and, owing to the gradual manner in which these conquests were made, time was allowed for organizing an effective administration. Evidently they are not the banditti which the authorities represent them to be; it may, or it may not be true, that originally nothing more than robbery was contemplated by the first leaders, and it is possible that to some extent rapine and pillage attended their march, for these are inseparable from a state of warfare, yet such statements are to be received with allowance coming as they do from their enemies. Whatever the party may have been is of little consequence; it comes before us now with a national character, and through a strong provisional government making reasonable demands.

The real difficulties of a native dynasty would commence with the expulsion of the Manchus, for its stability would be in perpetual jeopardy from the incursions of these hardy adventurers. To maintain themselves against such warlike neighbours, the Chinese would be compelled to court the alliance of Christian states, so called;—independence is utterly out of the question,—the choice being between subjugation to the Manchus, or a reliance on the power and friendship of the "barbarians from afar;"—of these alternatives, the latter would be preferred by all who have at heart the present and future well-being of this large portion of the human family. It is by rendering obligations of this kind, that they are to be conciliated, and not by siding their conquerors to retain the offensive yoke.

In studying this revolutionary movement, we are less concerned with the youth in whose name it is conducted, than with its instigators and its ruling minds. First among these, is Sü Chang-pang, a native of this part of China, who, if the undertaking proves successful will doubtless be the most prominent minister of the new dynasty. He shall introduce himself. After enumerating his titles, which if rendered, "A field-marshal of the empire" will come sufficiently near the mark; our hero proceeds,—"In obedience to the behest of heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of men, I am enjoying the honor of being the first military officer under the Restoration, and also, of being imperial commissioner, and I hereby issue my clear instructions. It is known that extraordinary occasions call for extraordinary men, and that on these uncommon characters devolve duties of no ordinary magnitude. From days of yore till the present, there has been no exception to this. It was not through culpable conduct that our Tsung-ching (the last emperor of the Ming dynasty) lost the empire; nor did your Shun-che (first emperor of the present dynasty) obtain it, because he was a divine ruler; (*Shin-ming Chi-chú;*) the change was simply in consequence of Peking having been left in a defenceless state, by Wu San-kwei, when he was absent on an expedition against the robber Li Sz'chin. Your rulers thus insidiously entrapped us, acting like the monkey which when his master lays down his hat, forthwith claps it on his own pate. The usurpation has now continued for two hundred years, and these Tartars have during all this period acted the part of cruel and overbearing extortioners. Omitting allusion to the reign of Kia-king, and his predecessors, and speaking only of Tau-kwang, we find above, a doltish ruler, and below, a horde of unscrupulous and covetous officers, making appointments or promotions according to the pecuniary ability of applicants;—selling every place of emolument. Verily, he who now mounts stool in the market-place to exact per-centage, is not the low fellow alluded to by Mencius, but the son of heaven himself! and beggars, now-a-days are not soulless vagabonds, but titled officials, who are destitute of shame, and regardless of all honor. These things have long wounded our hearts and pained our eyes, but heaven has now sent us the Great Peace emperor, a lineal descendant of the imperial *Chú* family, of the Ming dynasty, whose marshalled soldiers are fully competent to the great undertaking.

"Coming now to what respects myself.—I would merely state that I am one, who having climbed to the palace in the moon, fortunately plucked the first raceme from the carnation colored *Olea fragrans.* Subsequently, coursing my steed, I unluckily brushed against the dragon's throat, and in consequence had to tramp eight thousand *le.* That state of drowsiness having passed, I became wide awake. Trials are just the thing for improving the character, as history abundantly illustrates.

"My duty now calls me to attack walled cities; let none imagine that resistance can avail; yet all should know that pillage and violence are never practised by our troops, as they are like the royal soldiers of old, coming upon you like seasonable showers after a drought. The provinces of Chih-kiang, Foh-kien, Kwang-tung, Kiang-si, and Kiang-nan, are all, as it were in the palm of our hand; and now, that they have heard of our approach, every one should bury his gall-bladder, and be in alarm. Day and night orders are being issued, which should cause you to faint from apprehension. It is as though we were about to let loose a pack of ferocious tigers amongst a flock of sheep. On this account I issue clear commands to the people of the whole empire, quickly to decide on plans of action. Do not halt on the road, nor stamp upon the ground, asking what is right and what is wrong? and what path to take? Your course is as clear as the bright moon and stars, or as pellucid ice, or polished mirrors. Do not be like obstinate dolts, darkening your minds and wounding your conscience. Abetting the enemy is like beating one's parents; those of you who are guilty of this, and who disregard the celestial prognostications, shall die in remorse. I pray you examine now, which house should have the empire?—which has now possession of the centre of the land?—A special edict."

There are several expressions in this document of the field-marshal, which require explanation,—The allusion to the fragrant tree in the moon, and to the plucking of its first raceme; implies that the writer had, at the examination for master-of-arts, attained the highest rank,—a distinction which Sü acquired in the literary city of Hangchau, when a young man, thirty years ago. His prospect of success at the ensuing examination at Peking was consequently very flattering, and he started for the capital with high anticipations, which sooner or later could not have failed to be realized, had his integrity been of the average standard. But being pressed for funds on the journey, he devised an expedient for relieving his embarrassment, which showed him to be destitute of all principle. Asserting that he had been robbed, he complained to the district magistrate, threatening to report the case at Peking as an evidence of that officer's remissness; unless compensation were promptly granted. Being successful in the first attempt, he repeated the experiment in the next district, and with the like result, and continued perpetrating the fraud until he was detected near the close of his journey. This is what he means by having "brushed the dragon's throat," or in other words committed an offence against the emperor, or the laws; and by his "tramp of eight thousand *le,*" he means that he was banished to Yunan for the misdemeanor. Our field-marshal calls that period his "drowsy" time and professes to have been thoroughly awakened by his misfortunes. That he improved in his exile we are bound to believe, though we can hardly admit the propriety of a classical allusion, which he introduces, for the cases given by Mencius, of worthies attaining eminence through difficulties, are not parallel instances. Sü's misfortunes came of his vices not of his poverty; with the exception of a few of his townsmen, none are acquainted with the nature of the offence which he acknowledges; the inference which his countrymen will draw from his reference to it, will be, that it was not particularly disreputable.

Next in authority and influence to marshal Sü, amongst the insurgents, is general Kuh, president of the Board-of-War and governor of Hupeh; of his antecedents nothing in publicly known, his acquaintance can only be made through his message, which is in the following strain:—

"Happiness abounds or suffers abatement in a state, just in proportion as the interests of the people are consulted. Heaven sends either prosperity or adversity, as the rulers conform to reason; these are principles which must stand. But for two hundred years the Tsing dynasty has misruled the empire while the resentment of the people has been pent up; now, however, our emperor Tien-teh being incensed, has resolved to give tranquillity. He has been engaged for three years in driving off the villainous officials who have opposed him. My own conviction in the matter is, that heaven has decreed the entire destruction of all who array themselves against him. His benevolent and righteous army having occupation of this province of Hupeh, will have regard for all well-disposed people; our pity for such, indeed, cannot be exceeded. On the other hand, covetous officers, and their corrupt subordinates, who serve the Tartars, cannot escape death. Let scholars and people be united in this matter, while the wealthy are to calculate their house expenses and the amount they may be able to contribute towards our expenses; poor families are to select a young man from their midst for public service. Liberal rewards shall be given to those who bind and bring in officers of a high or a low grade. Those within the city walls who refuse compliance with our demands shall be put to death. Be cautious, lest your repentings come too late.—A special mandate."

Like marshal Sü, governor Kuh stigmatizes the Manchus as Tartars, a term of reproach not unusual in confidential conversation, but never written except the authorities are set at defiance. On subjugating China, the Manchus so far humbled the Chinese, as to impose on them their Scythian practice of the tonsure over the fore-part of the head for which, in view of the cleanliness it enforces, they deserve thanks; but requiring them to keep the remaining portion of hair pendent behind their backs, they simply made them look ludicrous, wounding their pride without conferring any advantage. One of the first measures of the revolutionary party, therefore, was the removal of this badge of servitude; the patriots go unshaved, which does not improve their appearance and tie the hair on the top of the head according to old custom;—the cry in their camp—if freely rendered would be "up tails and [illegible]them." The change which the haughty Manchus enforced in the cut of their subjects' clothes, is tolerated for economical considerations, but it is ordered that all new garments are to be made after the fashion of the displaced dynasty.

Officers of government who fall into the hands of the rebels, are treated with no more leniency, than these experience when captured. A large number of military officers have gone over to the arms of Tien-teh and not a few civilians of the lower grades, but generally speaking the higher civil officers have been loyal, suffering death either at the hands of their captors, or, more commonly by suicide. Last summer the remains of one of these, a district officer belonging to Ningpo, were brought into the city, special permission having been granted by the emperor on account of the fidelity of the deceased. No corpse can be taken within the gate of a Chinese city, except by an imperial warrant, which is accorded only on extraordinary occasions.

It has been intimated in various quarters that there are many native Roman Catholics concerned in the revolutionary movement, but of this there is not the slightest evidence; on the contrary, it is almost certain that among the adherents of Tien-teh these is not a single member of that persuasion; our Romanist brethren have indeed made few or no converts in the province of Kwang-si. The erroneous impression arose in consequence of there being a secret society amongst the insurgents, bearing the name of Shang-ti, Supreme Ruler, or God; the members of which promulgated religious sentiments unknown to the Classics, or to any Chinese sect; and in denouncing them the authorities knew of no better designation than, "sect of the Lord of Heaven," or Roman Catholics. There is however reason for believing that many of the most active of the rebel party, became conversant with the general tenets of Christianity from the preaching of Protestant Missionaries at Canton and Hong-kong, and through the medium of religious tracts. Shang-ti, is much employed in those places for the sacred name of God, both in preaching, and in printing; and doubtless the name, and the mysteries of the Society which was so frequently and vehemently denounced during the early period of the revolt were borrowed from these sources. That this is not mere conjecture is evident from placards lately posted up in the cities of Kiang-si and elsewhere; one of which commences with the name of the divine founder of our Faith! The first third of this singular document, contains in substance the matter of some Protestant tract, on the duty of repentance, and on the future punishment of unbelievers; and implying that temporal and eternal advantages will accrue to all who join the revolutionists. The remaining portion of the paper is occupied with comparisons between Manchus and Europeans; greatly to the disparagement of the former, who are charged with abstracting vast sums of money out of the country, without rendering any equivalent; whilst of the latter, it is said, though bringing opium, they also bring many articles of utility, and pay for teas and silks. The number of those among the insurgents who proclaim sentiments in accordance with the above, cannot be small, for they have given character to the movement, by their fierce iconoclastic proceedings; temples and idols of Budha are destroyed by them, it is said, whenever there is an opportunity, while the priests and nuns of that sect are summarily scattered, their foolish dogmas and immoral practices being denounced in strong language. How much influence the members of the Shang-ti sect, and the authors of such a document, possess in the counsels of Tien-teh cannot now be ascertained, but the facts which have already come to light, possess considerable significance, if taken in connection with the history of a prince of the same house, named Yung-lih, who was treacherously assassinated in 1656, when making a gallant attempt in Kwang-si to retrieve the fortunes of his family. Yung-lih attached so much value to European sympathy as to embrace Christianity in 1648. His wife and mother addressed a letter to the Pope announcing their conversion, and also that of the whole court.

Unquestionably, the people of China now prefer the Manchu yoke, to any protection which Western states might afford; yet it is a common belief that fate has destined the latter alternative, and it is altogether probable, that they who are aspiring to rule the Black Haired race, would not disdain foreign sympathy, however manifested. Certain it is, that a native dynasty could not long exist independently of extraneous influences; nor is it less certain, that the period is approaching, whether to be desired, or to be deprecated, we stop not to inquire, when the millions of this part of Asia shall look to Washington for counsel, as those of other portions of the Continent turn to London for orders.

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,

TOME QUINZIEME, 15me AOUST, 1852,

BY M. LEON FAUCHER.

ON THE PRODUCTION AND CURRENCY OF GOLD.

(*Translated from the French, for this Paper.*)

(*Continued from No.* 134.)

A Placer, in the Colony of Victoria, presents to the eye an immense encampment, which contains thousands of tents of all sizes, of all colours and all forms. This bivouac, at night-time, blazes with innumerable fires, and repose is disturbed by incessant firing of pistols and guns. Every miner is armed to the teeth and can only rely on himself for the preservation of his property and his life. Each one keeps himself in camp as if he feared a surprise, and they push their precautions to unloading and reloading their fire-arms every day after six o'clock in the evening. The government transports to Melbourne every week the gold harvested on the placers, for a charge of one per cent; but as, notwithstanding this large commission, it does not make itself responsible for violence, the miners join together in well armed bands, when they become wearied of seeking a fortune, and escort their own property themselves. The bandits of Van Dieman's Land pounce like birds of prey on the miners. So great is their number and their audacity, that the local police draws back frequently on their attack, in the act of their murdering a clerk, and refuses to go to the rescue and apprehend the murderers in the midst of them.

The authorities at Melbourne are unable to send reinforcements, for the men of the urban police, except six, have in a body given up their commissions and gone to seek for gold at Mount Alexander. A cry of indignation and despair has been raised in the Colony. "The imbecility of our government, says the *Argus*, reduces us to the necessity of doing justice to ourselves and proclaiming Lynch-law with its direful horrors." The government must act with energy and without loss of time, says the *Morning Herald*; otherwise we shall present the spectacle of a second California, with rioting and Lynch-law in permanence and crime bared in all its hideous deformity." "The Governor, Sir C. Fitzroy, replied to their appeal by asking for soldiers from the mother country and by recruiting his police with some retired soldiers. Will it suffice in order to preserve this newly formed society from the dissolution threatened it, to send a man-of-war to be stationed at Port Jackson and another at Port Philip, and to re-inforce the garrisons of Australia, as Sir John Pakington proposes, with 4 or 500 soldiers?

Fortunately such disorders cannot become of regular occurrence. When the authority that ough[illegible]press them, declares itself powerless, So[illegible]mbling for its existence, becomes aroused, and, at the risk of a popular outbreak, gets rid of the malefactors in a summary way. What is much more to be feared, especially in a community of recent organisation, is the attraction that fortunes made in the placers exercise on the imagination. Men, fascinated by this irresistible loadstone, abandon the most lucrative and most necessary occupations. No vocation, no duty can restrain them; no salary can compete with the varied chances a miner may hold at the point of his pick-axe, the trade of gold-seeking soon displaces all others trades. A whole people, bent to the earth, is absorbed in labour that brutalizes, leaving to others the care of sowing and manufacturing.

From the commencement of last November, (1851), the towns of Melbourne and Geelong, were abandoned; of that numerous population, there no longer remained any but women. The proximity of the placers, situated about two or three days walk, rendered the journey comparatively easy. It was not necessary, as at Sydney, to equip oneself for a long voyage, nor to make provision of food and money. Men deserted their flocks in crowds, ships, workshops, the stall and the counter; they could not be restrained at any price. They went from Sydney, Van Dieman's Land, South-Australia and even from California. The ships in the harbour could not unload their cargoes for want of hands; Merchandise rotted on the quays, where they had been piled up. In many districts of the Colony, business and cultivation were suspended; everywhere there was want of hands. When they got sheep-shearers, they demanded the extravagant price of 8s. 6d. for 20 fleeces. One month later, Adelaide, the capital of South-Australia realized the scene of the *deserted village.* merchants, artisans, landlords and capitalists, all the inhabitants were either ruined or had emigrated to Port Philip in order to escape inevitable ruin. The shares in the celebrated Burra-Burra mine, which had been just previously at 200 £ sterling could no longer be sold at 60, and the 700 workmen who had wrought at it had fled. The price of things and service increased in a frightful proportion.

In a letter dated Melbourne the 17th January:—"In the banks and at the Post-Office the clerks have double work to do; the other departments of the public service cannot get along for want of hands. No male servants can be had at wages however exorbitant; women will not serve on much better conditions. I asked the boy, and then the maid servant at the hotel where I was staying, to send a small parcel of linen to the washerwoman; they both told me that they could not find any one who would wash. I was thus compelled to go to the mercer's and buy myself new linen; a pair of boots costs 50s., and a pair of stout shoes 20s."—Another letter adds some touches to this sketch:—"In my opinion, this town is threatened with complete and infallible ruin. Last night, two men arrived, announcing the discovery of a gold district in Gipp's land; they had brought away the value of 10,000 £ sterling in gold, and said there was enough for all the world. What then will become of labour? Let us suppose that 100,000 emigrants, shall arrive in the Colony during the next year; who amongst them would remain in the towns or on the farms to gain a few shillings a week, when he can go to the gold mines and get 50 £ sterling in a single day? At this moment I cannot find in the town of Melbourne a person to make or repair a pair of boots, at any price. I get bread at Collingwood as a favor, but the baker will not undertake to serve me regularly. I pay 5s. for a cart-load of water, and 30s. for a horse-load of wood. One can with much difficulty get a very small cart to carry a trunk, and the price asked is unlimited. The servants of the Judge have all gone away; he can no longer make use of his carriage. His sons cleaned the knives and boots, and drew their invalid father to his tribunal in a Bath-chair."

One inhabitant of Melbourne, who is compelled to groom his own horse whilst his wife attends the kitchen, writes:—"One of the members of our Club, a large owner of flocks and who does not know how to harvest his wool, is gone to the mines to try and hire some men. He asked them what wages they would take; they replied all the wool. And when the proprietor was going away, they called him back and said to him:—Master, we shall want a cook; if the place suits you, we will give you 1 £ sterling per day."

(*To be continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped hands,	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,	Corns (Soft),	Glandular Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bunions,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Piles,	Tumours,
Coco-bay,	Elephantiasis,	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Chiego-foot,		Scalds,	Wounds,
		Sore Nipples,	Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilised World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 2s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

Exports of Silk Piece Goods, &c.—from Shanghae to the United States of America—1851-52 & 1852-53.

Articles.	*1st July*, 1852 to *31st Jan.*, 1853.	*1st July*, 1851 to *31st Jan.*, 1852.
Long Pongees, ..pieces	24,545	24,533
Handkerchiefs, "	685	7,475
Nankeen Pongees, "	8,450	....
Satins, "	....	450
Lutongs, "	2,025	....
Gauzes, "	50	....
Sarsnets, "	4,275	8,395
Sorts, "	570	1,161
Sewing Silk, lbs.	1,000	1,000
Raw Silk, peculs	270	209
Cassia, "	2,195	....
Fire Crackers, boxes	18,999	....
Preserved Ginger, "	200	....
Fans, cases	21	....
Wool, bales	10	....

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

March 26, Nymph, ...*for* Hongkong.
26, Cornelia, (Dut.)........ " London.
26, Pacifique, (Fr.)........ " Sydney.
27, Science, (Am.)........ " Nanking.
28, Raduga, (Am.)........ " Hongkong.
28, Mary Shepherd,........ " London.
29, Audax,............ " Hongkong.
29, Hermes, (H. M. Str.).. " Ningpo.

Outward Bound.—Geelong, and Wm. Watson.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Eugenia, and Planet, (viâ Hongkong), Balmoral.
Liverpool.—Secret, Security, Eliza Moore, and Ashmore, Sir Henry Pottinger.
Bombay.—Eliza, and Laprick.
Singapore.—Alceste, and Amoy.
Hongkong.—Iona, Island Queen, & Minna.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 27	Susquehanna	U.S.Str		Buchannan	Hongkong	Mar. 20		
" 29	Thomas W. Sears	A. ship	493	Osgood	California	Jan. 20	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
" 29	Cathaya	B. ship	493	Winder	Liverpool	Nov. 16	General	Shaw, Bland and Co.
" 29	Countess of Winton	B. bark	352	Craugie	Liverpool	Oct. 22	General	Hargreaves and Co.
" 31	Sir H. Compton	B. ship	311	Brown	Bombay	Jan. 1	Opium	P. F. Cama and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar. 25	Mary Shepherd	B. ship	625	Rapson	London	Tea, &c.	Reiss and Co.
" 25	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 27	Raduga	A. ship	586	Cook	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.
" 27	Science	A. bark	338	Roundy	Nanking	Rice	Russell and Co.
" 27	Audax	B. schr	161	Glover	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 29	Hermes	H M Str		Fishbourne	Ningpo		
" 30	Geelong	B. bark	392	Bowers	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
" 30	William Watson	B. bark	480	Macpherson	London	Tea, &c.	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
April 1	Susquehanna	U.S.Str		Buchannan	Nanking		

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Carib	737	Mar. 1	B. bark	433	Kilgour	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Cathaya	746	Mar.29	B. ship	493	Winder	Shaw, Bland and Co.	London	Early
Countess of Winton	747	Mar.29	B. bark	352	Craugie	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Horatio	272	Mar.16	A. ship	472	Swift	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Order.	Repairing in	Dock
Sassoon Family		Mar. 7	B. brig	190	Dring	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Sir H. Compton		Mar.31	B. ship	311	Brown	P. F. Cama and Co.		
Thomas W. Sears	273	Mar.29	A. ship	493	Osgood	Smith, King and Co.	Singapore	6th Inst.
William the IV.			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colored Cottons—Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Secret,	Liverpool	213	Sep. 25	1,440,750	100,400	376		
Security,	Liverpool	603	Oct. 21	....	....	[illegible]		
Eugenia,	London	714	" 28	1,772,300	....	[illegible]	720	
Planet, (viâ H'kong)	London	421	Nov. 5	1,720,000	....	....	2,140	
Eliza Moore,	Liverpool	417	" 24	2,575,100	140,960	240	....	
Ashmore,	Liverpool	512	Dec. 20	3,149,[illegible]	242,812	[illegible]	960	
Balmoral,	London	256	Jany. 1	2,265,497	....	[illegible]	285	
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	334	" 5	3,050,075	62,400	....	....	

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST APRIL, 1853.

Very little is to be recorded in reference to the weather of the past week—that the temperature has not attained so high an average—that no rain has fallen, and that the crops and plants progress rapidly in their development, comprises all that need be noted.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

March.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 8 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
26	S.	30.34	30.15	30.23	53.5	50.0	53.0	N.	W. to S.	0.61	0.02
27	S.	30.46	30.25	30.37	51.0	45.0	53.0	N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.17
28	M.	30.34	30.28	30.23	53.5	45.0	57.0	S.E.	S. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
29	Tu.	30.25	30.23	30.14	53.0	48.0	51.0	N.	S. to N.E.	0.00	0.02
30	W.	30.13	30.06	30.02	51.0	49.0	54.5	S.E.	S.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.35
31	Th.	29.96	30.02	29.82	59.0	45.0	57.0	S.E. to S.S.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.41
April.											
1	F.	30.22	30.17	30.13	51.0	49.0	53.0	N.E. to E.	S.E.	0.05	0.19
Shanghae, 2nd April, 1853.]				Mean	53.1		53.9		Total	0.66	1.16

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49, ...	33,877,570	....	1,371,597	1,042,400	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,052	967,787	49,246	2,023,862	619,723	3,646,680	8,435,[illegible]	47,107,[illegible]	17,738
1849-50, in 99 vessels..	39,552,200	....	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,300	918,500	....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,[illegible]	16,134
1850-51, in 114 " ..	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,266,500	1,301,900	718,100	20,000	2,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,400	358,460	4,605,000	8,050,600	63,752,400	21,348
1851-52, in 114 " ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Estimated	65,[illegible]	23,019
1851-52, ... {Increase, Decrease,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,237,800	1,491

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48, ...	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,767	253,559	122,866	240,000	170,0[illegible]	[illegible]	1,414,131	1,740,767	....
Year 1848-49, ...	614,545	....	1,702	616,257	187,697	1,345,735	121,090	242,421	167,155	205,987	2,270,073	[illegible]	13
Year 1849-50, ...	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,398,611	190,753	554,020	466,240	282,211	2,976,979	5,423,706	415
Year 1850-51, ...	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,959	3,378,295	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,140	210
Year 1851-52, ...	3,100,000	....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	231

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Destination.	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain, ...	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,825,000	20,333
United States, ...	34	3,100,000	....	....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	231
Australia, ...	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000,000	....
Continent, ...	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,300,000	....
San Francisco, ...	—	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150,000	....
Coastwise, ...	—	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000,000	....
Halifax, Nova Scotia, ...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	600,000	....
														57,875,000	20,631

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool Piculs*	*Wool Bales*
In	3 Vessels,	1852—	July Total													1,470,602	4,777			
In	8 "		Augt. "													3,805,652	5,363	2 cases		
In	9 "		Sept. "													3,526,337	5,454			72
In	7 "		Oct. "													4,263,745	3,000			47
In	9 "		Nov. "													3,537,328	3,159		140	89
In	2 "		Dec. "													828,000	32			
In	5 "	1853—	Jany. "													2,339,665	2,271			26
In	7 "		Feby. "													4,378,764	848			
																24,743,764	21,146	2 cases	180	214
Mar. 1	Thomas Royden,	891	London													981,065				
" 1	Ennadale,	243	London													350,000				
" 5	Bon Accord,	380	London													405,000	294			
" 9	S. V. Given,	572	London													618,570	208			
" 12	Duke of Portland,	583	London													559,500	129			
" 19	Leopard,	300	Liverpool																	
" 20	Erin,	475	London													255,800	256			423
" 21	Cornelia,	700	London																	
" 25	Mary Shepherd,	625	London																	
" 30	Geelong,	365	London													250,000	767			20
" 30	Wm. Watson,	480	London													450,400				11

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk Piculs*	*Silk Piece Goods Ps.*
In	1 Vessel,	1852—	July Total				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In	2 "		Augt. "	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	96.00	15,610
In	6 "		Sept. "	2,254,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	27.42	9,323
In	9 "		Oct. "	2,727,760	231,200	560,300	486,200	390,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	9.40	10,725
In	10 "		Nov. "	3,113,000	406,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,587,400	62.00	3,890
In	6 "		Dec. "	1,314,100	370,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	73.03	845
1853]	Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852,			10,226,600	1,065,200	1,672,000	1,936,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,094,600			358,300		2,452,900	20,159,300	280.16	33,093
Jany. 2	Helena,	596	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400		4,900	11,000		126,300	604,900	19.91	900
" 24	Comoro,	440	New York	288,300	42,900	26,300	28,500	48,600	27,400	471,800	1,900		1,000	32,000		34,900	506,700	....	2,600
Feb. 17	Mandarin,	776	New York	196,600	13,000	43,800	91,000	24,800	20,100	389,300	215,900					215,900	605,200	17.00	1,030
Mar. 9	Sea Witch,	907	New York																
" 17	Fenelon,	394	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total Pounds	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,															2,704,875			
Mar. 1	Mohawk,	443	Sydney													320,000			
" 17	Mary Montague,	339	Sydney																
" 24	Pacifique,	392	Port Phillip													289,700			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods.*
	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																	
Jany. 8	Iona,	206	Hongkong													93,734	1,176	20 cases
" 21	Water Witch,	279	Hongkong													48,747		
Feb. 19	Island Queen,	129	Hongkong													149,7[illegible]		
" 25	Dewan,	118	Woosung													77,[illegible]		
Mar. 2	Enterprise,	80	Woosung													30,[illegible]		
" 3	Iona,	144	Hongkong													10,[illegible]		
" 12	Samuel Russell,	975	Hongkong													34,[illegible]		
" 25	Nymph,	106	Hongkong													[illegible]		
" 27	Audax,	161	Hongkong													[illegible]		
" 27	Raduga,	585	Hongkong													[illegible]		

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